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### SKYLINES

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 CONTENTS
 PAGE

 Rosedale Arch
 ...

 Addenda
 ...

 Not In The Specs
 ...

 16

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# INTEREST REVIVED IN KANSAS DESIGNER'S LONG-LOST WAR MEMORIAL ARCH

BY WILLIAM E. DYE SKYLINES ASSOCIATE EDITOR

The literally monumental work of a one-time Kansas City area architect soon will be restored and rededicated after nearly three decades of neglect and obscurity atop a Rosedale hill commanding a dramatic view of the Kansas City skyline.

Veterans' groups, civic and labor organizations and more than a few individuals have banded together and have begun renovation of the so-called Rosedale Arch.

The Arch, built in the early 1920s as a memorial to World War I servicemen, crowns the summit of Mount Marty, a prominence which rises sharply above Southwest Boulevard at Seventh Street in Kansas City, Kans.

The Rosedale Arch was conceived, funds for it were voted and the monument was erected in the patriotic fervor of gratitude to those who served in the "Great War."

But within a few years, this patriotic fervor had cooled, a PWA project of the early 1930s blocked the main entrance to the memorial park, and the Arch quickly became a lost monument to men of a war which did not end all wars.

Weeds and brush soon grew up around the Arch, trees on the hill slopes obscured it from view below. Vandals ripped out some of its cut stone.

Time and the forgetfulness of man had tarnished the glory surrounding the birth of the Arch.

The Arch was designed by John Leroy Marshall, then a young Rosedale man whose studies of architecture had been terminated by his service in the World War.





This is designer Marshall's original delineation of his arch for Mt. Marty. The view through the arch is generally northeast, and shows Marshall's concept of the arch as an entranceway to a park and athletic field.

Marshall had been one of the first students (along with Kansas City's Edward W. Tanner) in the University of Kansas school of architecture.

Marshall enrolled there in the fall of 1912 and studied under the late Prof. Goldwin Goldsmith, FAIA. (He earned part of his university expenses by pushing the invalided Mrs. Goldsmith in her wheelchair around the Mt. Oread campus.)



This is the roofed inner courtyard of the Fremont County Courthouse, Canon City, Colorado. A massive pier of gleaming Royal Breche marble rises three stories from reflecting pool to ceiling; copper sheathes the base members of the balustrades.

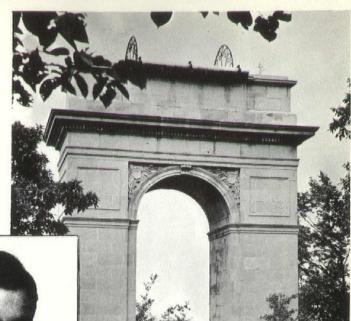
For this outstanding building (featured in the March '62 Architectural Forum), Architects Nixon and Jones employed copper and Royal Breche marble as their principal materials for both exterior and interior.

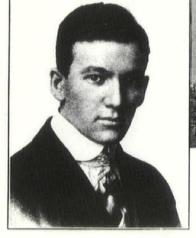
On the exterior, Royal Breche marble is laid up in irregular slabs with a sawed finish. The colors are soft and muted. Inside, the marble is polished and alive with rich tones of brown, tan, rosy copper, terra cotta, and wine. Inside and outside, the wonderful green patina of the copper is a beautiful complement to the marble.

Royal Breche marble is distributed by Carthage Marble Corporation. For complete data, see this year's issue #6 of *The Marble of the Month*. In Kansas City, phone VAlentine 1-4928.









Left, a photograph of J. L. Marshall, from the souvenir program distributed at the ground-breaking ceremonies on July 20, 1923. The scene above was made several months ago, before the clean-up and rehabilitation work on the arch was started.

When the United States entered World War I, Marshall dropped his architectural studies to enlist. He went to France with the 23rd engineers regiment and spent the war building combat roads.

With the Armistice, Marshall was made a courier for the Stars and Stripes newspaper, traveling between Paris and Coblentz, Germany. During furloughs, he studied in a Parisian art school and spent hours sketching scenes of the city on the Seine.

Many of the sheets in his sketchpads were filled with views of the Arc de Triomphe, which he brought back to Rosedale when he returned home in the spring of 1919.

Citizens of the little city on the south bank of the Kaw then were talking of how they could perpetuate the memory of their soldier

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heroes. Marshall, by now a member of the new Rosedale American Legion post, offered to draw the plans for a monument.

It was natural that Marshall would refer to his Parisian sketchpads and design a monument patterned after the impressive Arc de Triomphe, which Napoleon had built as a monument to the glory of his armies.

Marshall's Arch was envisioned as an entranceway of classical proportions for a recreational park and an athletic field.

Because of conflicting opinions on who "owned" the memorial site, the park plans never developed. The athletic field came into being a decade later, but its being resulted in the decline of the Arch.

Back in those days when the Arch idea was aborning, the Rosedale citizens searched for ways to finance its construction.

One of these citizens, Rep. S. R. Williamson, persuaded the Kansas legislature in 1920 to pass a law allowing public funds to be spent for memorials to the military forces of the Great War.

A year later, in June of 1921, the voters of Rosedale gave overwhelming approval to a \$25,000 bond issue for the memorial. But before the Arch could be started on the 5.2-acre Mount Marty site selected by a citizens committee, little Rosedale was annexed by Kansas City, Kans., and the legality of issuing the memorial bonds was questioned.

This problem involving the annexation caused the Arch plans to be shelved for a year. Rep. Louis R. Gates took the problem to the state legislature and in February of 1923, Kansas City, Kans., was authorized to sell the bonds Rosedale citizens had voted two years before.

Plans immediately were instituted for groundbreaking ceremonies worthy of the monument to be built and the heroes it was to commemorate.

General Henri Gouraud, the famed one-armed commander of the Fourth French Army, was invited to be the guest of honor, and the "Lion of Argonne" promptly accepted.

An imposing array ranging from mayors to generals were lined up as speakers, and they began penning patriotic remarks. Fourteen committees went to work.

A young Kansas City Kansan, by the name of Harry Darby, Jr.,

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The Arc de Triomphe in Paris was the model for Marshall's Rosedale Arch. The Paris Arc was built under Napoleon's direction as a monument to the glory of his armies. The tomb of France's Unknown soldier lies under the arch. (Photo courtesy Trans World Airlines).

was one of those who helped make arrangements for the distinguished guests luncheon. An equally young architect-engineer, then calling himself J. LeRoy Marshall, made up one-half of the two-man decorations committee.

Finally on dedication day, July 20, 1923, the dignitaries and 350 troops from Fort Leavenworth paraded from 39th Street and State Line past 6,000 watchers through Rosedale to the top of Mount Marty, a few hundred yards from Rosedale High School on the south.

A 21-gun salute boomed and the oratory began. Much of the oratory touched on the exploits of the 42nd or Rainbow Division, since nearly 400 men had met on Mount Marty back in 1917

to form six companies which became the 117th ammunition train of the division.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker had given the division its everlasting nickname when he remarked it contained men from as many states (26) as there were colors in the rainbow. The division in turn gave its name to Rainbow Boulevard below Mount Marty.

Dedication day was a glorious one for Rosedale. As one newspaper reported it at the time: "The day ended when a one-armed French general awkwardly scraped the earth with a gold spade. The day was filled, morning and afternoon, with speeches by civic leaders."

Within a few days, workmen were digging to bedrock for the base of John LeRoy Marshall's monument. Soon a stonecutter by the name of Hill was fitting into place the cut stone and the Arch rose to its 34-foot, six-inch height.

The faces of the six-foot wide pillars were left blank, the plan being that they later would be inscribed with the names of Rosedale residents who had served in the war — a plan which is yet to materialize.

In a year the Arch was completed, and it was dedicated on Sept. 7, 1924, with ceremonies far less impressive than those for the groundbreaking.

A few years later, persons now unknown decided that lighting was needed to illuminate the inscription at the top of the arch. This inscription notes that the monument is dedicated by Rosedale residents to its citizens who "served under arms for the triumph of right over might in the World War."

Proposed were lights with long sheet metal shades hanging over the top of the arch and supported by fan-like iron grillwork protruding above the arch.

Designer Marshall offered strenuous objections to this desecration, he felt, of his monument's classic proportions. He said it made the arch look like a billboard.

But his objections were to no avail, and the billboard-like lights went atop the arch where they rust in lightlessness today.

The original plans for the park around the Arch never got very far. The plans for the athletic field did develop, but not in the way the memorial planners had envisioned.



Another memorial arch, based on the Arc de Triomphe, is the Washington Square Arch on Fifth Avenue in New York City.

In the early days of 1930, the athletic field was constructed at nearby Rosedale High School as a job-producing PWA project. The field was so situated that it blocked the only entrance to the monument area.

Now virtually inaccessible except by some steep climbing, the Arch began to slip into oblivion. Grass, weeds, brush went uncut. A part of an iron fence around the arch rusted and fell.

A seed blown to the top of the arch grew into a small tree, whose roots began to threaten the stonework. Mischief makers pulled some stone from the base.

John Marshall's arch became what one writer called "a melancholy monument to the forgetfulness of a city."

Then a veteran of the Rainbow Division remembered the arch. He approached Robert E. Jamison, a Rosedale barber who is a member of the Kansas City, Kans., city planning commission.

Things began happening.

While not agreeing that the arch area is within their jurisdiction, city officials last June sent workmen to clear the undergrowth from around the arch.

Jamison called a meeting of representatives from business and civic organizations, and the Rosedale Arch Rehabilition and Endowment Association was formed.

Offers of help began coming in. A North Kansas City earthmoving contractor sent a bulldozer over to cut a new access road up Mount Marty to the monument. The bricklayers union said its members would tuckpoint the monument at no cost, if scaffolding could be found. The laborers union said it would send workers to help the bricklayers.

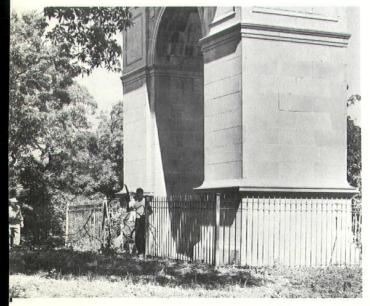
The Kansas City, Kans., Chamber of Commerce began sending out letters, seeking contributions for an endowment fund.

Back on that July day nearly 40 years ago, when the ground was broken for John Marshall's Arch, the program for the ceremony carried this prophecy:

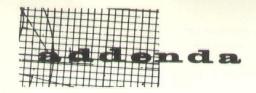
"This community will plan and build still more on Mt. Marty. Here shall be the center of beauty, culture, education and recreation.

"Here shall be the walks, the arbors, the drives and fountains. Here skill, nature and industry will combine to garment Mt. Marty in beauty and create a great shrine and inspiration for every noble impulse."

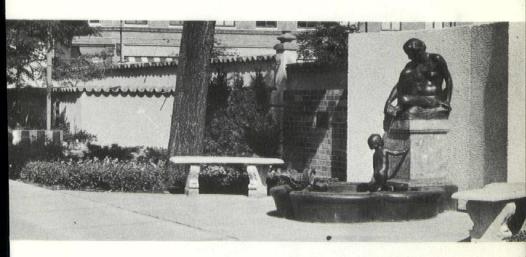
Now, almost two score years later, the prophecy may be coming true, through the efforts of another generation.



This picture of the Rose dale Arch was made a few weeks ago, as workme started clearing away the mass of overgrowth the day own up around the arch's base.



• The August SKYLINES contained an unfortunate error on page 30. The new Plaza fountain is the Earl Wilson Allen Memorial Fountain, dedicated to the memory of former Chapter member Earl Allen and Mrs. Allen. The Allen Memorial fountain, shown below, displays two figures, a mother and child, and features a large water basin. The bronze figures were cast by the Fernado Martinelli Studios in Florence.



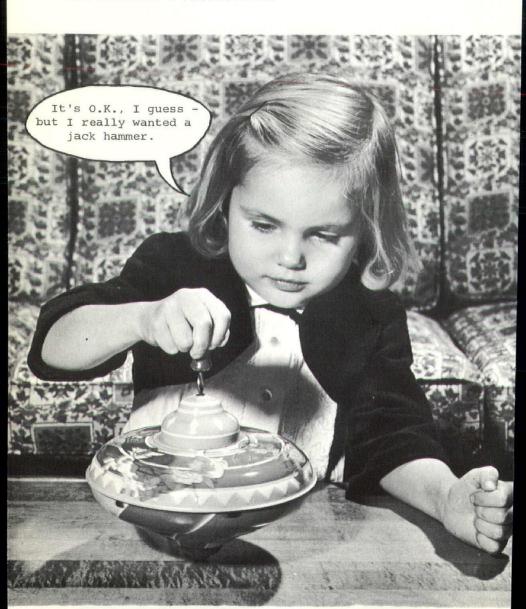
- Bill Conrad spoke to the "Singles" a young people's group of the Second Presbyterian Church, 55th and Oak, Kansas City, Mo., on August 19. Some 70 members of the organization heard Bill's slide talk on "Finland in Four Seasons." The Finland scenes were preceded by a general discussion of architecture in the Kansas City area. Bill comments that this was the 72nd showing of his slides on Finland.
- K.C. Chapter members attended an open house at the John A. Marshall Co., 110 W. 9th Street on Monday, October 15. Miss Suzzanne Huguenin, textile coordinator for Knoll Associates, spoke at morning and afternoon showings of decorative fabrics. Cocktails and a buffet were served at both showings.

(continued on page 31)

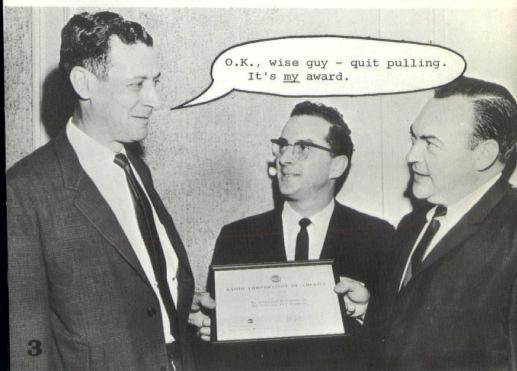
### NOT IN THE SPECS --- NO. 2

A feature called "Not In the Specs" made its debut in the August, 1962 SKYLINES. As we pointed out then, we receive many press releases each month — some we can use, many we cannot, for various reasons.

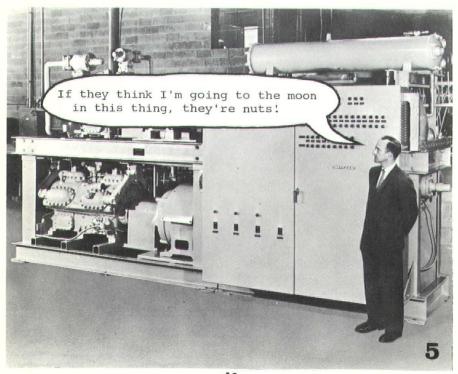
We had fun putting captions on some of these in August. Having received a little encouragement and no lawsuits from the first effort, we carry the second installment of N.I.T.S. below:



















### NOT IN THE SPECS --- NO. 2

And, as we pointed out in N.I.T.S. (#1), it seems only fair to give the real captions for the photos we've kidded. By number, they are:

- 1. Can you top this? A table top that can't be scratched by the spinning of a metal top. The coffee table being used for a play pen has been coated with a new high-gloss, air-dry, wax-free polyester coating just developed by Allied Chemical Corporation. The new coating protects wood furniture from staining, marring and scratching.
- 2. Homasote Company of Trenton, N.J., manufacturer of insulating building board, has introduced a new material known as Barn Board. According to Mr. E. A. Whalen, Sales Manager, the weatherproof board has many cost saving applications.

The Barn Board can be used for all types of farm structures, play houses, camp buildings and shelters, garages, utility buildings, tool and storage sheds, safety barricades, beach cabanas, cottages, golf course shelters and other permanent and temporary buildings. It can also be used for such home improvement projects as basement and porch ceilings, recreation rooms, storm doors and shutters.

3. Kris Martin, left, vice president of Functional Communications Co., Chicago, receives the official authorization from representatives of Radio Corporation of America naming his company the "authorized RCA Engineered Sound Distributor."

Making the presentation to Martin are A. J. Platt, right, manager, Audio Visual products for RCA; and Richard Taylor, center, RCA audio products sales.

4. The new Cuisine Console, produced by Elkay Manufacturing Company, brings a whole series of outstanding convenient features to the homemaker, including for the first time, a light source built as an integral part of the sink. Also included in this high fashion stainless steel food preparation center, are electrical outlets for easy appliance plug in, a built-in spray contained under the water faucet, remote control pop-up drains, garbage disposer switch located at one end of the control pedestal, and a handy vegetable basket and cutting board. In two or three bowl models, one model has a power unit built into the counter top, and a food mixer, blender and electrical knife sharpener are available as part of standard equipment.

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- 5. One of the most dramatic developments in food store design, Hussman's supermarket heat pump, a "Big System" (TM) Product that not only performs refrigeration and air-conditioning, it also utilizes heat removed from refrigerators, coolers and compressor motors for heating and defrosting. The design has proved successful in providing heat to warm stores when outside temperatures are as low as 20 to 40 degrees. Supplemental heating is installed for use when required. The new equipment is both space-saving and cost-saving.
- 6. MECO TC, new colored coatings manufactured by MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING COMPANY, 16 W. Johnson Street, Philadelphia 44, Pa., seal and resurface old and worn blacktop, concrete paving, cinder and concrete block and stucco, to protect against weather, oil, and chemicals, and beautify or identify areas with long lasting colors. They are said to adhere perfectly even to concrete block and stucco walls; they will not sand or dust off and no heating or extensive preparation is necessary. MECO TC coatings are available in jet black, white, green, gray, red (or other colors to order) and they can be sprayed or brushed on tennis courts, play areas, driveways, parking lots, block and stucco walls, industrial floors and pavings inside or out. They can be applied by unskilled labor.
- 7. This little girl can use the coffee table for a railroad switching yard all day if she pleases, but the high-gloss finish will not be damaged. This particular table has been coated with a new air-dry, wax-free polyester coating just introduced by Allied Chemical Corporation. Conventional tables would be covered with scratches, but the polyester-coated table remains unharmed.
- 8. A radical new roof construction technique, in which layers of concrete and asbestos are sprayed onto the underside of an inflated fabric form, was used for the roof shell of a warehouse at 2121 Archer Ave., Chicago. The building is the new home of Standard Motors Parts Co.

The unusual method, called Harbild, produces a thin shell concrete roof similar in shape to concrete shells previously built, but eliminates the expensive forming and shoring required by conventional methods. It also achieves a complete prestress of the shell.

9. Ever tripped over extension cords? A nearly flat rubber-encased cord eliminates this danger. Its ribbed bottom hugs the floor and requires no fastening. Called Electriduct, it furnishes electric power to any place in the room without hampering traffic or cleaning.

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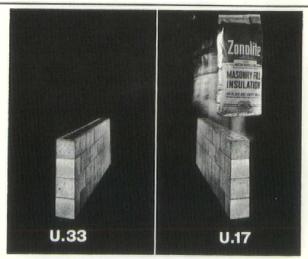
Vice President, Woodward-Clyde-Sherard and Associates Soil and Foundation Engineers, Kansas City, Mo.

Cooperation among owners, contractors, architects, and engineers engaged in construction was recently discussed by representatives of the four interested parties at one of the monthly dinner meetings of the Kansas City Section of ASCE.

Dr. Dewey Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, Kansas City Board of Education,

W. H. Dunn, of the J. E. Dunn Construction Company, Frank Slezak, AIA, of Voskamp and Slezak, architects, and Bob Campbell, structural engineer, were the members of the panel. The writer acted as moderator of the discussion.

The members of the panel felt that in almost every construction project problems arise that can be eliminated



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by understanding and proper cooperation among the parties involved. It was also the opinion of the panel that best results would be achieved if this spirit of understanding and cooperation started during the planning phase and continued through to the completion of the project.

In the opinion of the owner, "change orders," which often come as a surprise to him, and inadequate supervision during construction, were two of the most important points to be discussed. In his opinion, adequate planning before construction, a thorough and complete set of specifications and thorough inspection and supervision during construction, would solve most of the problems bothering the owner.

The architect readily agreed that all the points mentioned by the owner were factors that could influence the outcome of each project. He mentioned, however, that quite often "oneshot" owners were causing most of the confusion because of not knowing exactly what they wanted. The architect pointed out that it is impossible to supervise and inspect every construction item. He also mentioned that because of the increasing number of lawsuits charging architects with inadequate supervision resulting in failures of one kind or another, the standard contract form presently suggested by AIA states that the architect shall "observe" and not "supervise" or "inspect" construction.

It was the structural engineer's opinion that "supervision" could only be achieved on a "spot-check" basis, not only because of the inadequacy of the fee covering this item, but also because of physical inability to thoroughly check every structural element. It was pointed out by structural engineers in the audience that quite often they had trouble coming up with economical and safe designs satisfying the esthetic prerequisites set forth by architects.

The contractor said that he wished better coordination and cooperation

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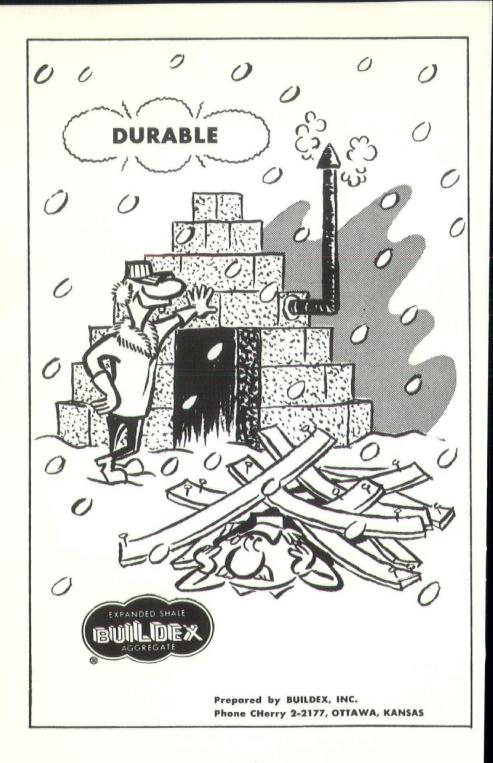
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could be established among owners, architects, and engineers because, as he put it, he was often "caught in the middle." Such a position, he said, always meant money out of his pocket, or "change orders," which were unattractive, to say the least, to owners, or sometimes led to disputes.

According to the contractor, one very frequent source of financial misunderstanding is lack of adequate soil and subsurface information. He said that if the results of an adequate subsurface exploration, rather than plain boring information, were made available to him, he could prepare his bid more intelligently and could save the owner some money. The structural engineer concurred with this point and added that he would feel safer, and could prepare more economical founlation designs, if he did not have to ely on information supplied by drillrs. It was the opinion of all four mempers of the panel that the cost of a roper subsurface exploration would



certainly be a justifiable and desirable expense, and that it should be paid by the owner directly, or by the architect, who would then be reimbursed.

Of course many problems relating to this subject were not discussed at the meeting nor have they been included here. The discussion did, however, serve its purpose in that it focused attention on the numerous and variable problems of cooperation involved in construction, and tried to explore possibilities for improvement.

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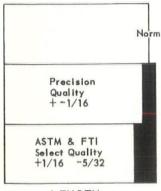
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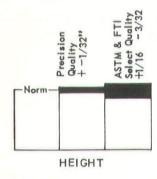
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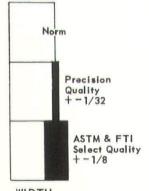
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WIDTH (Two face unit)

....AND AT NO EXTRA COST. The diagramatic figures, at the left, illustrate the actual dimensional tolerances permissible under ASTM, FTI and PRECISION QUALITY standards for structural glazed tile. This visual comparison clearly defines a major advantage to be found in the PRECISION QUALITY ware manufactured by ROBCO and ELGIN-BUTLER. PRECISION QUALITY tile looks better in the wall because it's made better in the plant.

To complement this PRECISION QUALITY material, we take particular care in preparing comprehensive and accurate shop drawings in order to avoid the effects of guesswork and improvising in the finished wall. Delivery scheduling is given extra attention to avoid delays and to prevent unnecessary jobsite storage and possible damage.

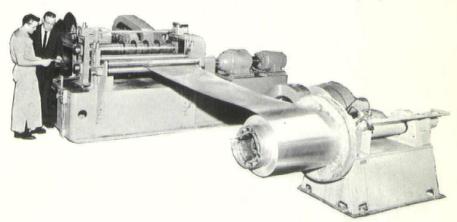
Our sampling service and a wealth of technical data is available to assist you in making a selection and in preparing specifications. We urge you to let us demonstrate what Carter-Waters' PRECISION QUALITY tile, and service, can do for you. Specify PRECISION QUALITY on your next glazed tile job.



# addenda

- The annual K.C. Chapter Honor Awards program is now in progress. By the time you read this, or shortly thereafter, the jury will have reviewed all of the entries and made their selections for Medal and Special Awards for 1962. Likewise with the Craftsmanship Jury. If all goes according to present plans, the Honor Awards banquet will be held Friday, November 16 in a setting that should add lustre to the whole event.
- The machine shown below is a 50-inch Yoder slitter, owned by Industrial Metals, Inc. of Kansas City. The slitter is pictured in the process of slicing a 30-inch wide coil of aluminum into three separate rolls.
- W. G. Hobstetter, Jr., president of Industrial Metals, explains that the machine makes for more production efficiency, reduces warehouse space and helps to minimize scrap losses.

Checking the machine's setting, below, are Homer Sprague, left, and Cecil Hart, right, both of the Industrial Metals company.



• On Monday, September 17, John Daw, as chairman, together with Chapter members Kenneth Coombs, John A. Eggen, Jr., Dale Watson and consulting engineers Harold Hutchens and R. E. Smith, held a one-night refresher course for the Missouri architectural registration examination.

Eight aspiring registrants attended the session in the Stewart Sand & Material Co. auditorium, and covered test subjects such as design, site planning, theory, structure, building construction, professional practice and building equipment.



Frank Grimaldi

# THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Continuing our pursuit of the general topic of communications, serious consideration is due the area of architect-to-architect relations.

In August we discussed the need for better understanding between the building product manufacturers, their representatives and the architect. We stressed the role of SKYLINES as a communications media in this field.

In September our contact with the various contractor associations was noted and the deligent work of committees maintaining these relationships was emphasized.

The attention and response of individual members of this Chapter to these conditions is important to the architectural profession here. Agreed on this, we cannot overemphasize the need for cordial and forthright communications among the architects them selves. The men in this chapter who have served on the Execu tive Committee all attest to the benefits of frank discussions of the multitude of problems we all must face in this profession.

In a limited way, the Chapter meetings serve as media for this type of communication. Occasionally we contact one another di rectly, by telephone usually, for mutual advice and counsel.

However, there exists a mysterious barrier which seems, to pre vent serious and open discussions between architects.

Our challenge to this barrier is the proposed series of Workshop on Office Practice.

These workshops can be of great benefit, but only to the exter that we as individual practitioners are willing to attend them an contribute openly, honestly and enthusiastically to the discussions

We anticipate an outstanding success for this program.



# DO YOUR SPECIFICATIONS GET THE MOST FOR YOUR PAINTING DOLLARS?

How To Pick The Best Paint For Your Specifications

Characteristics	ZOLATONE	STANDARD PAINT
1. Total average bid cost on new construction.	8c sq. ft.	8c sq. ft.
<ol><li>Ultimate in durability over any other painting system.</li></ol>	YES	NO
<ol><li>Complete decorative flexibility; tones and textures as well as colors.</li></ol>	YES	NO
4. Proof of material performance before job acceptance.	YES	NO
5. Cost-free maintenance service guaranteeing results.	YES	NO
6. Minimum interruption maintenance type finish.	YES	NO
7. Superiority of abrasive resistance.	YES	NO
8. Dust repellent.	YES	?
9. Fire resistant.	YES	?
10. Stain resistant.	YES	?

COMPUTING APPLIED BID COST OF #43 OR #72-LINE ZOLATONE
(Based on national average field experience quotients on NEW CONSTRUCTION)

### GOOD AVERAGE BID:

### (AVERAGE APPLICATOR EXPERIENCE AND EQUIPMENT)

On 1000 sq. ft. area At \$5.00 per hour labor At \$5.50 per gallon material	Labor—2 hours Material—5 gal.	\$10.00 27.50 37.50 = 3.75c sq. ft.
At 500 sq. ft. per hour At 200 sq. ft. per gallon	15% overhead	5.63 = 0.56c  sq. ft. 43.13
	10% profit	4.31 = 0.43c sq. ft. 47.44 = 4.74c sq. ft.
	Cushion for ) unforeseen ) circumstances )	20.54 2.04 4
	Total per	32.56 = 3.26c  sq. ft.
	1000 sq. ft.	\$80.00 = 8c per sq. ft.

Note: (1) Overhead and profit percentages based on PDCA's recommendations.

(2) The above figures are based on 100% Coverage and proper specification requirements.

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## SOUND REASONS FOR SEPARATE MECHANICAL BIDDING

By employing Separate Mechanical Bids, the architect and engineer can consistently provide high quality installations to the owner at a price which is invariably lower, to the owner, than that obtainable when working through a middleman.

- When bidding is confined to pre-qualified Mechanical Contractors, you can be sure that less supervision will be required . . . that the firm selected will require less guidance and have a better understanding of the installation. By pre-qualifying mechanical bidders, the possibility of having an entire project delayed by some cut-rate sub-contractor, who has been selected solely on the basis of a cheap price to the middleman, is eliminated.
- The pre-qualified "Mechanical" Contractor, working with the architect and engineer, can frequently advise on minor changes which might well preclude future major problems. He is in an excellent position to co-operate in providing a good workable installation for the owner.
- Satisfied clients are long term clients. The architect and engineer who establish a reputation for designing buildings and preparing specifications so that the owner receives greatest value in relation to expenditures, build an enviable client list and reputation.



# PFAC contractor for



When considering construction consult a registered architect and consulting engineer.